

Type: South Patagonia, B. Brown; in the American Museum of Natural History.

The following key will serve to separate the species of this group:

1. Antennæ annulate with white ..... 2  
    Antennæ not annulate ..... *fulgidus* sp. nov.
2. Legs entirely black ..... *metallicus* Cam.  
    Legs partly ferruginous or rufous ..... 3
3. Abdomen minutely transversely aciculate ..... 4  
    Abdomen polished, without any sculpture .. *chalybeus* Tasch.
4. "Thorax rugulose-granulate, mesonotum and scutellum  
    smoother" ..... *kinbergi* Holm.  
    "Mesonotum densely, somewhat longitudinally, striate punctate"  
    ..... *sericeus* Tasch.

#### NOTE ON THE ADULT HABITS OF SOME HYMENOPTEROUS EGG-PARASITES OF ORTHOPTERA AND MANTOIDEA.

BY CHARLES T. BRUES,

Bussey Institution, Harvard University.

In a recent number of the *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France*<sup>1</sup> Dr. Ét. Rabaud has called attention to an omission in a recent paper of my own,<sup>2</sup> in which I failed to cite some observations of similar nature by French naturalists. In this paper I described an Indian Scelionid which attaches itself to the body of a locust and suggested that it probably had adopted this method of finding the eggs of locusts, upon which members of allied genera are known to be parasitic.

As Dr. Rabaud has assumed a rather critical attitude, I think it worth while to review the matter briefly. In the first place I must admit that I was unfamiliar with the observations of Xambou at the time of writing my previous note, although they were soon afterward called to my attention by Mr. Nathan Banks who cited them some years ago.<sup>3</sup> In the same paper, Banks gives another

<sup>1</sup> 1917, No. 10, p. 178, May 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Adult Hymenopterous Parasites Attached to the Body of their Host. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, Vol. 3, pp. 136-140, Feb. 1917.

<sup>3</sup> *Entom. News*, Vol. 22, p. 195, 1911

reference<sup>1</sup> that was missed by both Dr. Rabaud and myself, in which a locust (*Dichromorpha viridis*) was found by W. V. Warner bearing adults of a species of Scelio.

Rabaud unfortunately refers to the *Lepidoscelio* which I described (*loc. cit.*) as a Chalcidid. It is a member of the Scelionidæ, belonging to the Serphoidea (*Proctotrypoidea*), an entirely different group of Hymenoptera, although the work of Xamheu, Giard, and Bordage is correctly stated as relating to Chalcidids. This

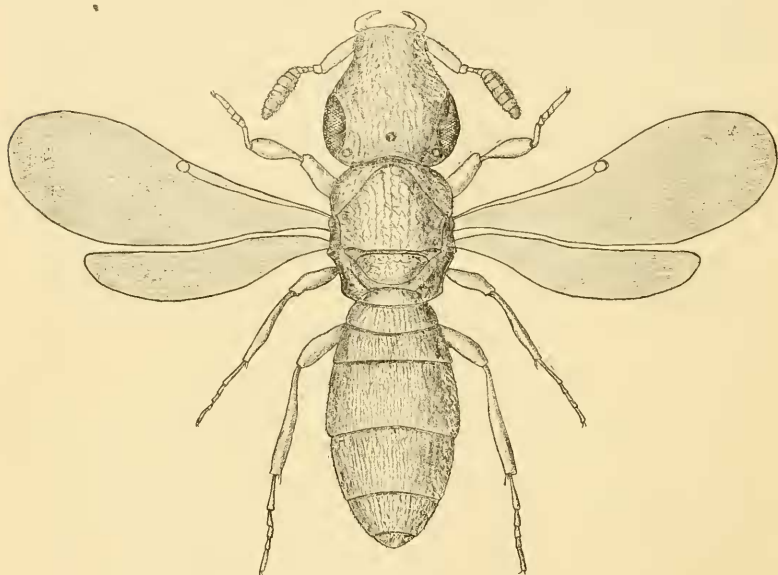


Fig. 1. *Lepidoscelio viatrix* Brues.

phenomenon of phoresy thus appears in members of both the Chalcidoidea and Serphoidea. Rabaud is also wrong in thinking that I put forth as new either the fact that adult Scelionids attach themselves to Orthoptera, or the hypothesis that they locate the eggs of the host in this way. On page 137 of my paper I have quoted both the fact and the hypothesis as previously published by Ashmead in 1893: the text is absolutely clear on this point.

As the tiny species which has caused so much discussion has not before been figured I take this opportunity to add a drawing of it kindly made by Mrs. Brues.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, Vol 5, pp. 308-309.